1	2	3
XII.	*Uttar Pradesh*	
33	Obra	143.67
34	Panki.	15.10
35	Harduaganj	33.20
36	Paricha	10.13
XIII.	*West Bengal*	
37	Santaldih	12.77
38	Kolaghat (WBPDC)	9.26
39	Durgapur (DPL).	24.12
CENTRAL SECTOR		
XIV.	*DESU*	
40	Indraprastha	17.44
XV.	*D.V.C.*	
41	Bokaro	2.84
42	Chandrapur	27.22
43	Durgapur	14.41
XVI.	*NLC*	
44	Neyveli	250.00
XVII.	*NTPC*	
45	Badarpur	140.18
	TOTAL	1847.81

Power Shortage in North India

597. SHRI S. S. SURJEWALA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased:

(a) whether Government axe aware that North India, particularly the States of Haryana and Punjab faced shortage of power during the sum mer season this year and due to this production of paddy crop was badly affected in this region;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to bridge the gap of demand and supply of power in North India.

(c) whether the. Yamunanagar Thermal Power Plant and Faridabad gas based power plant have been provided with financial tie-up: and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The States of Punjab and Haryana flecord a very heavy demand of electricity in the agricultural sector during summer to support the paddy crop Power supply position in Punjab during the period April. 1993-^June, 1993 (Summer months) was by & large satisfactory with a marginal energy shortage of about 2 per cent whereas Haryana and North Region as a whole faced 6 per cent energy shortage during the same period. The details of power supply position in the states of Haryana and Punjab and Northern Region as a whole during the summer season i.e. April '93, May '93 and June '93 in this year were as under:

(All figures in MU)

Haryana	April' 93	May' 93	June' 93	April' 93 June' 93
Requirement	840	950	1040	2830
Availability	817	889	954	2660
Deficit	23	61	86	178
(%)	(2.7)	(6.4)	(8.3)	(6.0)
Punjab	**April' 93**	**May' 93**	**June' 93**	**April' 93 June' 93**
Requirement	1265	1675	2100	5040
Availability	1259	1660	2036	4955
Deficit	6	15	64	85
(%)	(0.5)	(0.9)	(3.0)	(1.7)
Northern Region				
Requirement	7303	8097	8359	23759
Availability	6901	7655	7766	22322
Deficit	402	442	593	1437
(%)	(5.5)	(5.5)	(7.1)	(6.0)

(b) The measures being taken to improve the availability of power in Northern Region include expediting commissioning of new generating capacity, improving the performance of existing power stations, reduction in T&D losses, implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures and arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit States. It is envisaged to adc 9849.3 MW of capacity during the 8tl Five Year Plan in the Northern Re gion including central Sector Pro jects.

(c) and (d) While ways and means of implementing the Yamunanagar project continue to be explored, the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) proposes to set up a Gas based power project in Faridabad district of Haryana. The capacity of this Project (Stage-I) is envisaged as 400 MW corresponding to the reduced gas availability of 2.0 Million Cubic Meters per day (MCMD). The project has been posed to the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) for financial assistance.

Electricity Problem in Ghaziabad

598. SHRI V. RAJ AN CHELLAP-PA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the ensuing electricity problems in Ghaziabad District (U.P.); and

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to solve this problem in close coordination with the State Administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Districtwise distribution of power in a State is being undertaken and regulated by the State Electricity Board. It depends upon the demand and availability of power and infras-tructural facilities created by the State Electricity Board. During April —October 1993 the energy requirement in Uttar Pradesh was 18895 MU against which the availability was 16917 MU which represents a shortfall of 10.5 per cent.

(b) In order to mitigate the power shortage in Uttar Pradesh, it is envisaged to add 1607.5 MW capacity during the 8th Plan. In addition, the State will also get its due share from the Central Sector Projects which are being set up in the Northern Region. Various other measures being taken to increase the availability of power in Uttar Pradesh include maximising generation from existing generating stations, implementation of Renovation and Modernisation Programme, Reduction in Transmission and Distribution losses, effective load management and Energy conservation measures and assistance from neighbouring States and Systems.

Hike in Power Tariff in Delhi

599. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power tariff was recently hiked in Delhi;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the justification for the hike in the face of long power cuts being imposed in different areas of the city since several months and the hardships being faced by the citizens of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of tariff increase is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The power supply in Delhi has been, by and large satisfactory. Du ring the period April—October 1993 against the energy requirement of 6685 MU, the actual availability was 6571 MU, representing a marginal shortfall of 1.7 per cent. Though eff ort? are made to ensure uninterrupted supply of power, sometimes, particularly during summer season, load shedding becomes necessary to maintain system parameters due to sudden increase in the demand. DESU has revised its electricity tariff from 1-10-1993 due to alround increase in the cost of various inputs for power generation/ purchase of power and to reduce its financial losses.